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American Iris Society

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No. 6

Description of Varieties
Part I

Edited by the Secretary
R. S. STURTEVANT

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Bulletin No. 1, **The Culture of Irises in the United States.**
To members $1.00; to non-members $2.00

Bulletin No. 2, **Garden Irises, Past and Present.**
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*Bulletin No. 6, **Descriptions, 1.**
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IRIS

FLEUR DE LUCE

Flower of light! who gave thee first that name
Saw clear thy flower soul through purple prism bars,
Lifting thy threefold standard to the stars,
Poised, perfect, still,—like an arrested flame,
A carven prayer all luminous, thou art
Part human flower and winged Archangel part,

Flower of light! Fair prism that disparts
But to remake the Sun's too sovereign light,
Tempering his blinding, incandescent white
In Iris colours to our human sight,
Filling with uncummunicable joys our hearts;—
As the arched splendours of God's rainbow, blent,
Make the white glory of His firmament.

Flower of light! Emblem of Hope, that calls,
With lifted arms to Heaven, but still lets down
The curvéd beauties of thy triple gown
To Earth: as we too, reaching to a crown
Hold fast to human love, so thy soft velvet falls,
Emblem of Faith and Hope and Charity
That, rooted still in Earth, still clasps Eternity.

Flower of light! in thine arched petals dwells
The curve that yet no painter ever drew,
The secret beauty of the Heart of things;
That Hogarth sought and Leonardo knew
Beyond their mortal reach;—like distant bells
Heard on awaking, dream imagings
Clasped at and gone, that ever must elude
Man's dear desire and mock his pencil crude.

Flower of light! Who knows if fables old
First gave Olympus' messenger thy name
Or gave thee hers;—but this I know—there came
Down the arch'd bow in multicoloured flame,
To star our Earth with purple and with gold
Thy beauty;—for a breath of Heaven yet clings
About thy robes, and thy translucent stillness brings
Faint Seraph songs, half heard, and winnowings of wings.

November, 1921. —W. H. W. Bliss.

The International Iris Conference

Paris, May 27, 1922.

Mons. D. Bois of the Paris Museum called the conference to order at 2 p. m. in the hall of the Nationale Societé de Horticulture de France. There were about sixty persons present including in addition to French nurserymen and amateurs, Messrs. Dykes and Wallace from England, M. Correvon from Switzerland, and Messrs. Bonnewitz, Wasrenberg, and myself as representatives of the American Iris Society. Fifteen papers were presented for discussion and I hope that we may publish some of them later. Notes on hybridization from Messrs. Dykes, Bliss and Yeld and an article on Oncocyclus and Regelia hybrids from M. Hoog were of particular interest.

The new color classification proposed by the Royal Horticultural Society was presented and discussed together with suggested changes from Mr. Sturtevant and a most elaborate classification along botanical lines developed by M. Mottet. Other papers included such subjects as the use of irises for garden decoration, for cut flowers, and in medicine and perfumery (Miss Helen Ricketts), the cultivation of irises and the important subject of insects and diseases. Mr. Krelage gave a translation and amplification of the historical notes as published in our Bulletin No. 2.

There was a long and lively discussion on classification. Mr. Dykes upheld the system based on color as the only practical method in such a complex family, particularly as recent hybridization had involved so many new species while M. Mottet argued that the botanical classification adopted at Verrieres was entirely practical. Both systems will be published in the report of the conference for comparison.

A long discussion on nomenclature and registration then followed, and our Check List was presented as a basis for future work. Speaking on behalf of France, M. Mottet accepted this in general, but could not accept various shortened names (as for example Chateaufort for Duchess de Chateaufort) inasmuch as they were contrary to the rules of the International Conferences on Botanical and Horticultural Nomenclature of Vienna in 1905 and of Brussels in 1910. This refusal to follow the rules of the American Joint Committee on Nomenclature is apparently final as regards countries participating in the above conferences.

Registration of some sort was regarded as essential. Mr. Bonnewitz on behalf of the A. I. S. proposed the appointment of an International Committee of registration of names which as representing European horticultural societies as well as the A. I. S. would possess more prestige and power. This suggestion met with general approval, French and English delegates were to be appointed and cooperation with other countries was proposed.

Before formal adjournment it was proposed that further conferences on irises should be held, perhaps every five years.

The discussions were at all times interesting and the published report should be of great value. I must not close without thanking the conference for the honor bestowed upon the American Iris Society by appointing its president one of the honorary presidents of the meeting.

A further discussion of the iris problems brought up at the conference took place in connection with the Iris Show of the Royal Horticultural Society in London on June 7. Mr. Wallace presided and shared the honor with M. Jacques de Vilmorin, Mr. Dykes, and myself. M. de Vilmorin and Mr. Dykes spoke of the work of the conference and I again presented the American point of view in regard to nomenclature,

registration, and classification. M. Mottet again brought up the question of a botanical system and was seconded by Mr. Barr and others tho the opinion of the meeting was overwhelmingly in favor of a color classification.

Mr. Yeld gave a most interesting account of his first meetings with Sir Michael Foster and of his work in hybridization.

Mr. Chittenden, director of the R. H. S. gardens at Wisley, explained the R. H. S. classification and a large exhibit of irises was then arranged according to this classification. It proved a most difficult task and some minor changes will undoubtedly be made.

Following the conference an Iris dinner was given with some twenty at table including Mr. Dykes representing the R. H. S., Messrs. Barr, Wallace, Murrell and other English growers, Mr. Bliss a breeder, M. Mottet representing the French Society and Mr. Bonnewitz, Mr. Wassenberg and myself as members of the A. I. S. The English members were most complimentary in their remarks about our work and as an English society was deemed impractical at this time it was proposed that a small iris club consisting of twenty-five to fifty growers and breeders should be formed to meet quarterly in London for a discussion of their mutual problems.

I should not conclude this report without mentioning two luncheons at which the three delegates of the A. I. S. were guests. The first was given by the firm of Vilmorin-Andrieux et Cie at Verrieres on May 29 in connection with an inspection of their iris fields, the second by R. W. Wallace & Co. on June 9. Both were most enjoyable and interesting occasions and gave us a chance to become acquainted with the foremost European iris growers. The kindness and hospitality of both the English and the French made the iris season of 1922 a most delightful one for the American visitors.

John C. Wister.

At the London and Paris Exhibitions

John C. Wister

The Chelsea Show was so big that I am afraid to talk about it for fear of not being believed. There were two tents, each of which seemed almost as big as Barnum & Bailey's, filled with cut-flowers and plants, while outdoors were twenty-five separate gardens ranging in size from 20 to 60, or 80 feet square. The iris were a great feature and with them R. W. Wallace & Co. captured the prize for the finest exhibit, an iris garden forty or fifty feet square, stone paved. The small round central bed was filled with irises and in the corner beds were more Irises sunk in pots so that they appeared to be growing with a background of rhododendrons and azaleas and fine lilies while on the outside were Spanish, Dutch, Reglio-cyclus and other bulbus irises, and in the walls were small rock plants. The whole effect was beautiful beyond words.—it seemed impossible to believe that in three days it actually developed under my eyes.

When Mr. Wallace discovered the lateness of the season he found it necessary to force the irises and for more than a week they were kept at a temperature of over 85 degrees and the results were truly remarkable. On Sunday morning when the exhibit was being staged they began to arrive in trucks, big boxes filled with potted plants, each pot with a stake to which the plant and the flower were tied, this all surrounded with paper. They made funny looking bundles standing up there like umbrella sticks while they were being put in place. Many of them were in very tight bud so it seemed that they

would not show bloom on the opening day, but so well was the exhibit timed that on Tuesday morning all were in full bloom.

In such a large exhibit it is hard to single out varieties for special mention, but there is no doubt that Prospero and Asia were the two finest varieties shown by Wallace. Both of these stood the forcing very well. The color, however, under the light of the tent, was a little misleading. My note on Prospero states that it is taller than Lent A. Williamson and like it, but not quite so red in the standard, which is lighter. The fall has a bright yellow beard, with light veins on the haft, which makes the whole flower appear much lighter. The flowers that I saw later were not nearly so close to Lent A. Williamson in color as these forced flowers under the tent appeared. In the tent Asia (9.5) appeared somewhat like Isoline in general effect, but with a distinctly bluish hue and of much better form and height. The flower was not quite as large as Lady Foster but had a much taller stalk. On the A. I. S. system of rating I had no hesitancy in marking Prospero 9.7, but what I saw of it later made me realize that this was excessive and that 9.3 or 9.4 would be a conservative rating. There were plenty of flowers of Dominion also, but the forcing made it a little smaller and a ittle paler. Lent A. Williamson stood the forcing very well, as did Ambassadeur. These five varieties were the outstanding feature of the center of the Wallace garden, but there were many other fine varieties.

I rated Ann Page 9.0, Magnifica 8.8, Mady Carriere 8.5, Opera 9.0, Shalimar 8.5, and Tuscany, a Foster seedling introduced for the first time last year with a flower darker than Nine Wells but redder, 8.5. Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau was easily worth 9.5 and I was much interested in hearing Mr. Wallace state that he considered it the finest variety ever originated in France. The new Susan Bliss, while too much like other European pink varieties, is undoubtedly an improvement on them and I would very much like to see it grown side by side with Wild Rose and Pink Pearl to see how they compare. Afterglow was shown in good form and I was surprised to see how close it was to Mady Carriere, as I did not remember noting the resemblance before. The new Bliss seedling Aragon proved to be a nice small Variegata which will never set the world on fire, and I rated it conservatively at 7.5. Crusader seemed worth 9.5 at least. The more I saw of this variety the better I liked it, and while it is not a strong grower with me I can at least be thankful that it grows better than Caterina and Lady Foster. Corrida I voted 8.8 and I was glad to note that Mr. Wallace shared my enthusiasm for this variety, for there is nothing which makes a finer mass effect than this.

I was interested to see Clematis again and to note that I liked it not at all, in fact the more I saw of it this year the more determined I became to throw it out of my own garden. The new Bliss seedling Daphne was shown in good form, but I doubt if it is any better, if as good, as Rhein Nixe. I marked it 9 at the time, but I think that was rather high. 8.5 would be nearer right. Diadem was another new one I did not care for at all, while Francina I marked no higher than Parisiana. A variety that surprised me was Goldcrest, which seemed to be worthy of its English reputation, while in America it is commonplace and hardly worth growing.

I noted Sir Arthur Hort's Hermione as a very fine purple-blue bicolor and marked it 8.8 but I gave 8.5 to Hippolyta, which was somewhat like Miranda but taller. The new Leander did not strike me as important, and 7 or 7.5 is enough for it. Nothing could have been more magnificant than the bloom of Lady Foster, and the more I saw it the more unhappy I got that I had so much trouble growing it in my own garden. Queen Elinor I marked at 8. Sweet Lavender at 8.5 and Stam-

boul at 8.8. The new Sudan received only 7, but it undoubtedly is a nice thing for massing.

One of the new things which will interest many gardeners is Kurdistan, a very dark iris of Kochii type of Mr. Dykes', and Istria, a flower like Florentine but larger, should be a welcome addition to our gardens. Good flowers were again seen here of the yellow seedling Alberti, and there were a number of fine Leichtlini and the Regelio-Cyclus varieties, Charon, Hecate, Hera, Isis, Psyche, Saturnus and Tiflis. There were also some charming Spanish Iris along the walls of the exhibit.

Besides the many named varieties which included almost complete sets of Bliss, Yeld, Hort, Foster, Vilmorin and Millet seedlings, as well as the American varieties of Farr and Miss Sturtevant, Wallace showed quite a lot of Bliss seedlings under number, and while many of them were very pretty they did not appear to be of first importance and I doubt if very many of them will be named.

Balaruc (Denis) was also shown and did not seem worthy of the high praise which it has received. It is a very fair white and probably taller than La Neige, but from the specimens seen then and later, I do not think it will replace that variety. Bliss' Lavengro also does not seem of much importance. It is a small and very pretty bronze squalens, probably closer to Col. Candelot than anything else.

But the Wallace Iris were not the only ones in the show. G. G. Whitelegg & Co. had a small but very interesting display of novelties. Among them was Yellow Hammer, Monsieur Denis' new Intermediate of color like Queen Flavia, but considerably taller and blooming at this season in the open air. If this proves a good doer it should take the place of other yellow Intermediate Irises. Other new ones were Cretan a very dark Kochii type of Mr. Dykes', and with it Istria. In this exhibit also were a fine lot of Hoogiana and of Regelio-Cyclus varieties as well as some of Dykes' varieties under number, some of which may become popular when they are introduced.

Perry's exhibit also was very fine. Against a background of Intermediates which were left in boxes was a large collection of numbered seedlings, some of great beauty, and with them the largest collection in the show of Regelio-Cyclus and other bulbous kinds, all mingled with ferns and delicate rock plants.

The biggest Iris garden in the show was that put on by Bunyard. It covered a space probably 70 or 80 ft. square with a sunken center. It was staged in the open which seemed a very risky thing to do as a heavy thunderstorm might have spoiled the flowers, but the weather was good until the last day.

Ambassadeur was exceptionally fine. I have never seen a finer mass of them even outdoors in the Vilmorin nurseries. Magnifica also was very fine. When staged on Sunday many of the flowers were open and it seemed they must pass before visitors were admitted to the show. Mr. Bunyard, however, erected a burlap covering over this one group to keep them dark, and the open flowers kept perfectly until Tuesday and were in good condition on each of the three days.

Barr put on a large exhibit but mostly of the older types, as did Jackman and Clark of Dover.

I have never seen finer flowers outdoors than were contained in these different gardens and it was remarkable considering that they all had to be forced into bloom.

The interest taken in these Iris exhibits was very great. At all times of the day people could be seen taking notes of the varieties and asking questions, which must have made the representatives of the various nurseries weary before closing time.

Mr. Bonnewitz and I left London at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon,

reaching Paris late that night, and we were out in the Jardin d'Acclimatation as soon as the Paris Flower Show was opened on the afternoon of Friday, May 26. While it was a big show and very beautiful it seemed almost insignificant compared to the big Chelsea show we had just visited. There were a number of fine exhibits of iris, that of the firm of Vilmorin-Andrieux et Cie was probably the largest and best. The iris here were shown cut in huge bunches, placed in vases as big as a bucket, and the flowers themselves very often too crowded to show their real beauty.

The Vilmorins showed many old standard varieties, also such novelties as Ambassadeur, which was again very fine, Magnifica, and Moliere, which received a certificate of merit and which I marked 9.2 at the show, although later outdoors I marked it much less. The new Turco was shown, a pale Nuee d'Orage, very nice, but I should not think very important. Trianon also did not enthuse me greatly, but the third of that group, Zouave, I admired very much. It is a fine big flower, though perhaps somewhat dwarf, of the Mercedes type, the prevailing tone being somewhat of the pink in nearly all the flowers I have seen, although it is officially described as blue.

The new Mrs. Walter Brewster was also shown and proved to be a large flower of Oriflamme type, a great disappointment to me as it seemed little better than the old Oriflamme.

Cluny as shown here was no better than Violacea Grandiflora, but I saw it later in the fields where it gave a totally different and better effect.

Another large exhibit was from Cayeux & Le Clerc, but their novelties were saved for showing at the Iris Conference on the next day. I saw here for the first time a new white Iris bearing the unfortunate name of Queen Mary, this name having already been used for two other irises in general cultivation.* I understand it is a sport from Canary Bird (Flavescens) that originated in the garden of a man named Geylenhek in Hillegom, Holland, and has been sent out by the Van Tubergen firm. It is certainly a very fine white and deserved the certificate of merit awarded to it, but it was almost the only iris of interest in the Cayeux exhibit.

Another exhibit was from the nurseryman Ferard, and consisted almost entirely of varieties that I marked 4 or 5, with Flavescens and Gracchus the best varieties shown. It seems curious that nurserymen will persist in growing varieties that have been superceded for the last 20 years and will go to the trouble and expense of exhibiting them. The same applies to the exhibit of Lochard, nothing more modern than Violacea Superba, originated back about 1830, being shown, the exhibit of about 15 varieties being all of small flowers, of very dingy and poor colors.

After the splendid exhibits of London the irises here were a great disappointment, but the next day those of us who attended the Iris Conference had a treat in store for us, for the iris growers around Paris had saved their good things and sent them there instead of to the Flower Show.

The Vilmorins put on one of the largest exhibits of varieties I have ever seen, literally hundreds of old varieties and a complete set of their seedlings since 1900, some named ones not yet introduced and ending up with a dozen or more under number. Probably such a complete list of iris varieties had never before been seen. Among the old varieties were a large number from the original collection of Verdier, varieties very interesting historically but of no garden value whatever at the present date. It was interesting to note among them, however, many old varieties which were almost identical with some of the things that

are being put out today as novelties; in other words our breeders are repeating work that was done by Verdier fifty years ago and are patting themselves on the back that they are producing something new. An old collection of this kind is very valuable to show these breeders what has been done in the past.

It was possible also in this exhibit to check up some synonyms which had been bothering us in this country, and after doing this I had a chance to enjoy the very fine collection of Vilmorin seedlings going back as far as 1904 comprising all the varieties they have introduced and about 20 or 30 named varieties not yet in commerce. Their novelties were a distinct disappointment to me, not because they were not good, but because judging on the basis of Ambassadeur and Magnifica I had expected too much.

Of the varieties not yet in commerce Alliés interested me the most not only for its unique coloring, but also for its habit of blooming fairly regularly in October. I marked also as very good Hussard, Artilleur and several others, but as a whole this group of seedlings did not have the interest to which I had looked forward, and shows the folly of high expectations. Part of it, of course, may have been personal taste on my part in preferring clear colors to the blended and shot shades which Monsieur Mottet usually selects. Among the numbered varieties also were some good things, one a larger Ambassadeur which Monsieur Mottet presented for a certificate. He was greatly disappointed when it was not given as he felt that from its size it deserved it, but while it was larger it had none of the beauty of Ambassadeur, its size merely ly giving it coarseness.

The most sensational exhibit from the standpoint of novelties was that of Cayeux & Le Clerc. I have become hardened to seeing fine new groups of seedlings, but I was astonished at the number and high quality of the Cayeux presentations. It seemed curious that this firm which sixteen years ago gave us Ma Mie and Petit Vitry and which has been utterly unheard from since, in the way of new iris, should suddenly present as they did last year, Eclaireur, Gloriae, Imperator, Liberty, Peau Rouge and Salonique. These were shown in Paris in 1921 and given certificates, and based on the showing at the Iris Conference they well deserved it. I marked Eclaireur 8.5 and noted that it might be called an improved Rhein Nixe. Gloriae, which Cayeux says is one of his three best, I marked 9. Imperator I marked 8.8 in spite of the fact that I do not like its color. It is an improved Edouard Michel but a good grower which the latter is not. Liberty was named for a silk sold by Liberty in London. It struck me as a more yellowish Quaker Lady and somewhat on the order of Mme. Durrand. Peau Rouge was somewhat like Ambigu, but redder, while Salonique is an Amoena with a crimson purple fall.

With this group of Iris first shown in 1921, Monsieur Cayeux showed a dozen new seedlings for the first time, of which the following three received certificates: Figaro (since renamed Belisaire), a big Mme. Pion, or Isoline type, which I marked 8.8, Jean Chevreau, to which I gave 9, a yellow Plicata on the order of Mercedes, and by far the best of its type ; and Grand Ferré which I marked 8.8, a variety as large as Belisaire in size, but with gray heliotrope standard and fall.

Other very fine varieties shown by Cayeux were Alcyon 8 (shown under the name of Albatross), an improved Mrs. Darwin; Jacqueline Guillot (shown under the name of Cythere), 8, a big and pale Corrida type, Fidelio (shown under the name of Faust), 8, a big blue-purple bi-color, Mme. Abel Chatenay 8.5, a pink Quaker Lady; Suzanne Cayeux 8.5, a very fine though small Pallida; Ingres 8, a peculiar slate color, and Juliette Wallet 7.5, an Oriflamme type. Caliban, Fedora

(shown under the name of Fantasy), Roxane and Mme. Janiaud did not appear especially good here, although some of them showed up very well the next day when we saw them growing in the field. This table of seedlings was a constant center of attraction.

Maron showed some very fine seedlings of Monsieur Denis', Mlle. Schwartz being particularly fine, the finest I have ever seen and well worthy of the certificate it received. The more I see of this variety the better I like it, but to say the least it is not a vigorous grower. Clement Desormes proved to be a large, but rather common flower. Hautefeuille was a fine purple bi-color of fine form which I marked 8.5. Ricardi was also shown, a very large flower but unattractive. Mme. Sevigne seemed worthy of 7.5, but Aymard I marked only 6. Caterina was shown in splendid form as were Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau and Troost.

A seedling from a person new in iris growing was Odette Olivet raised by Monsieur Auguste Nonin, who is so well known to all Rose and Chrysanthemum growers. He calls it an improved Lohengrin, the color indoors showing distinctly pink.

A very large and interesting exhibit was put on by Lionel Millet. Like the Vilmorins he showed a large collection of old varieties which are valuable from a historical point of view, and with them he had a fine lot of his own seedlings and seedlings from M. Denis. Among the latter one of the best was Megas, a big deep slate blue which I marked 8.5. Of Austin, Armand Clavaud, Brun, Corbeau, Cornuault and Masse, none seemed very important, although there were some nice colors among them.

Among the Millet seedlings were of course Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau, Corrida and other varieties of this same period of time, which now are well known in this country, and also some novelties which I believe have not yet bloomed in America, among them Germaine Perthuis, which I marked 8.5, but which I was later told should be marked 9.5 or more. Simone Waissiere 8.5, Suzanne Autissier 8.5, a Tamerlan type; Oliver Perthuis 8.8, and Mme. J. Vernoux 8 or less, an Isoline type not particularly distinct. By far the finest seedling in the lot, however, was an unnamed cross of Caterina with Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau, which I marked 9.4 and which may be worthy of even more than that. There were also smaller exhibits by one or two nurserymen and also big exhibits of old varieties by the Paris Museum of Natural History. I have never attended a more interesting exhibit, as it gave me a chance to study old varieties about which I have read so much.

In connection with the exhibits there was also a wonderful display of over 200 water color portraits of a wide range of color which had been sent in by Mme. Philippe de Vilmorin.

The morning of the conference was spent in judging new Iris seedlings, but no awards were given except to the three Cayeux seedlings mentioned above. This was rather a pity as there were one or two very fine things that got missed, but there were so many commonplace seedlings presented to the judges that I think they got absolutely weary, and a variety had to be very fine to interest them at all after one commonplace thing after another had been shown to them under number.

The judging was under the leadership of Monsieur Mottet, with him Monsieur Millet, Monsieur Turbat and a number of other Frenchmen, mostly nurserymen; Mr. Wallace and Mr. Dykes from England; Monsieur Correvon from Switzerland, and Mr. Bonnewitz and myself from America. It was entirely too big a piece of work for the time given and I am afraid whatever criticisms have been made since have been entirely justified. There can be no doubt, however, that the three varieties to which the awards were given were the outstanding flowers of the day.

*Renamed White Queen.

Color in the Iris Family

J. Marion Shull

Notwithstanding the wonderful variation in color that occurs in the tall bearded Irises it is still within the bounds of reason to say that all these are essentially but two colors. Probably a lack of understanding of this fact has oft times made the path of the breeder toward his desired goal a path of greater uncertainty than it need have been. When these two colors are recognized as the only color factors out of which all our color varieties have arisen it becomes apparent for instance that an Amoena is only a Variegata from which one of these colors has been omitted; or did you subtract Amoena from Variegata the latter would become a yellow self. While these facts are of great moment to the breeder of new Irises they may also hold considerable interest for the layman as well.

These two colors belong to entirely different categories. Let us consider first the anthocyanin, responsible for pinks, reds, blues and purples. This is a sap color, in effect a stain dissolved in the liquid contents of the cell, varying in intensity in different varieties, and giving the entire range of reds and blues from the lightest to the darkest. This coloring matter may be changed from red to blue or blue to red according as the fluid is made acid or alkaline and it is presumably the inherited tendency of a given variety toward acidity or alkalinity of sap that determines whether it shall be in a group with Queen of May or with pallida Dalmatica, so far as color is concerned.

But there are strange things about this anthocyanin. There are questions that have as yet apparently found no answer—perhaps are incapable of being answered, unless or until we shall know what life itself is. Being a sap color one might expect it to pass readily from cell to cell and diffuse thruout the flower. Often it does encompass the entire flower as it does most delicately in Celeste, or with great intensity as in Kochii. But it does not always do this. In the Amoenas it may occupy only the falls but it is not noticeably present in the standards. But stranger still, despite being a sap color, it is possessed of the power to confine itself to definite patterns such as the pencillings about the margin in the Plicatas like Mme Chereau, or as a definite spot central to the blade of the fall, sometimes softly blended, sometimes sharply defined as in Variegatas like Maori King or Amoenas like Rhein Nixe.

Unlike anthocyanin, the yellow color found in Irises, and in most tho not all other yellow flowers, is a plastid color. Within the cells are many minute granules or plastids, varying somewhat in intensity of color in different varieties, perhaps varying also in the numbers present within each cell, so that we have the very pale yellows as in Flavescens or the intense yellows of Honorabile or Mrs. Neubronner. Unlike anthocyanin again, this yellow color, while sometimes showing slight variation in intensity in different parts of the flower, is not known to occur in patterns and is always present or absent thruout the entire expanse of standards and falls. The yellow of such special organs as the beard seems entirely independent of the body color and is not here taken into consideration.

Now the yellow consisting of colored granules, and the anthocyanin being liquid, there is nothing to prevent their occurrence in the same cells and it is this combination of intense yellow plastids bathed in intense red or purple sap that results in the rich red-brown of the finest Variegatas, which must not be thought of by the breeder as a separate color in itself and heritable by successive generations but as the result of combining two separate factors in no way related to each other. Some-

times the yellows, and the reds or purples, that are combined, are of lower intensity or of poorer quality, and then we get the peculiar tones of a Quaker Lady on the one hand or the disagreeable muddy colors so displeasing to many on the other. With intense yellow and a small amount of red of good quality we get a warm effect of brownish orange that distinguishes one of Mr. Williamson's seedlings that I believe is as yet unnamed.

So far no breeding work that has come to the writer's knowledge has been based upon the above color facts but it is hoped presently to test out a considerable number of seedlings from combinations predicated upon this understanding of Iris colors. Working with material whose ancestry is already so complex leaves much room for the unexpected in matters of inheritance but some very interesting things should appear from among these seedlings.

Color Standards and Nomenclature—

An Explanation

R. S. Sturtevant

Color is without doubt the most valued quality in our garden irises, its description the most difficult. If we grow but a few varieties, it is enough to know that one is yellow, another purple, another "pink", but if we wish to add many varieties to our garden we wish to know in advance whether we are getting a red-purple, or a blue-purple, something different, or something very similar to what we already possess. Under such conditions our few common color terms are most inadequate. Take pink for example. There are no true pinks as yet among irises, and yet, in their hey-day Queen of May, Lohengrin, Trautlieb, Windham, Wyomissing, and Rose Unique have all been called "pink", and now both Susan Bliss and Wild Rose are hailed as nearest true rose pink. Consider their differences and if you are not convinced that we need some accurate means of description then you have much to learn before you know the real joy of planning garden color schemes.

You are all familiar with the spectrum colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, and back to red again, between these spectrum colors there are an infinite number of HUES. In the iris we are concerned chiefly with yellow hues and violet hues and even more with the violet hues that approach red. The hues, however, are not all of the same tone, some are light, TINTS, some dark, SHADES, and they may vary also in luminosity, or intensity, from pure color, brilliant and unmixed, to an absence of appreciable color that we term gray or black. We are concerned therefore with hues of different colors, of varying tones, and intensities. In as much as two colors are effective in combination, just in so far as they have certain qualities in common, we strive for a harmony of color, or hue, of tone, or intensity, or of two or more of these qualities. Accurate color description, therefore, not only aids in identifying a variety and selecting a new color, but also in placing the variety in an effective position in the garden.

There are two large color charts available for use. The "Repertoire des Couleurs" has been, until recently, unavailable; the samples of colors are large, the sheets when bound consequently very bulky; and furthermore, the violet hues are less in number. "Color Standards and Nomenclature" by Robert Ridgway is, on the other hand, particularly strong in the violets; it is an American production, and the many small plates make a book that is convenient in use; all points that were considered in its adoption as a standard by this Society.

The nomenclature of color in common parlance is entirely too de-

pendent upon the personal equation: e. g. violet and purple are often used interchangeably, and how rarely do two people agree in the description of a color. So many unfamiliar terms are undoubtedly confusing, ignore them if you will, but note that they are merely a certain hue or tone that you can add to or omit from your garden to your advantage.

It is unfortunate that no representation of color on paper does other than define a lustreless hue. Actually, even within our range of iris interest, there is a great variation in surface and texture and a consequent difference in the appearance of the hue. It is to equalize this factor that all color records are made out of the direct rays of the sun. Varieties of a certain texture seem to absorb the light while others reflect it The qualifying words iridescent, opalescent, satiny, velvety, etc., suggest these differences in appearance. These factors, the effect of sunlight, or moisture, on the colors, and also the varying color appreciation in different individuals all tend to make accurate color comparisons improbable. Under different climatic conditions and to different eyes a flower may reveal differences both in tone and hue. At the best we can only represent a fair average.

For an understanding of the color terms and the relative positions of the hues our first interest is the heading, red-violet, which corresponds to the R-V class in the description itself and defines the prevailing hue of the flower. In the table R-V heads a column of some twenty color terms arranged in three groups representing variations in intensity from the full brilliant color to a much grayed and neutralized one. Within each of these groups the tones scale down from very light to almost black. Reading vertically we have harmony of hue, within each group harmony of intensity also. Reading horizontally we may have harmony of tone and intensity without harmony of hue (visually, of course, two closely related hues are often harmonious).

With all this use of the word "harmony" I do not intend to belittle the importance of balanced contrast or rythmically progressing changes in hue, or tone, in forming an attractive picture. Loosely speaking an orange beard on a blue-violet fall is an example of contrast and a most satisfying one. Too much harmony lacks interest in its monotony,—too much variety distracts our interest. Fortunately for us, Nature with her use of light or shade and of green brings a broader harmony into our pictures We do not need as much information about the colors we know in our garden as we do about the colors we are considering adding to the garden, and it is in these decisions that accurate color descriptions may well guide our purchases.

At present we are beset with novelties, naturally many are relatively worthless, but the more truthful the descriptions the more clearly we can judge the merit, a breeder will think twice about introducing a variety of a well-known color. Color terminology is not in itself of prime importance, but its intelligent use reveals a growth in the power of discrimination that means not only better irises, but better gardens, and we have come to think of a garden as a giver of health and happiness.

Perhaps I give too high a gloss to the dull strangeness of the following tables.

FULL INTENSITY

B-V	VB-V
Pallid blue-violet.	Pallid bluish violet.
Pale blue-violet.	Pale bluish violet.
Light blue-violet.	Light bluish violet.
Blue-violet.	Bluish violet.
Deep blue-violet.	Violet ultramarine.
Hyacinth blue.	Roslyn blue.

SECOND INTENSITY

B-V

Pallid soft b-v or pale campanula blue.
Pale soft b-v or light c. blue.
Light soft b-v or campanula blue.
Soft blue violet (Corrida, F) or dull b-v.
Deep soft b-v. or grayish b-v.
Dark soft b-v. or dark grayish b-v.

VB-V

Pale wistaria or light chicory b. Fritjof (S).
Light w.b. or chicory b.
Wistaria or deep c.b.
Soft bluish v. or dull bluish v. Autocrat (S).
Deep soft bluish v. or deep dull b.v.
dark s.b.v. or dark d.b.v.

Note: Additional names due to additional plates in these hues.

THIRD INTENSITY

Pale verbena v. Celeste.
Verbena violet. Halo (S).
Ontario v.
Vanderpoel's v.
Dull blue-violet (2).
Yvette violet.
Dark Yvette v.

Pale bluish lavender.
Bluish lavender. Caterina.
Light dull b.l.
Dull bluish v. (3) Halo. (F).
Deep dull b.v. (3).
Dark dull b.v. (3).
Dusky dull v. (1).

Grayish lavender and slate violet occur in the fourth intensity.

FULL INTENSITY

V

Pallid violet.
Pale v.
Light v.
Spectrum v.
Royal purple.
Dark v. Pocahontas (markings).
Blackish v.

VR-V

Pale hortense v. Miss Maggie (S).
Light h.v.
Hortense v. Archeveque (S).
Amethyst v.
Hyacinth v. Mary Williamson (F).
Mulberry purple. Chas. Dickens (F).
Fluorite p. Vicorine (F).

SECOND INTENSITY

Pale wistaria violet.
Light w.v. Chester Hunt (S).
Wistaria v. Dorothea (F).
Bradley's v. Chester Hunt (F).
Dauphin's v. Rodney.
Blanc's v.
Dusky v.

Pale lavender v.
Light l.v. Gold Crest (S).
Lavender v. Black Prince (S) Lady Foster (F).
Pleroma v. Parc de Neuilly.
Haematoxylin v. Verbena (F).
Anthracene v. Autocrat (F)
Dark a.v. Black Prince (F).

THIRD INTENSITY

Lavender.
Deep l.
Light hyssop v. Albert Victor.
Hyssop v.
Deep h.v. Circe.
Dark h.v.
Dusky dull v.

Pale lobelia v.
Light l.v. Perfection (S).
Lobelia v
Saccardo's v.
Livid v.
Napthalene v.
Dark n.v.

Dull lavender and slate violet occur in the fourth intensity.

FULL INTENSITY

R-V

Pale amparo purple.
Light amparo p.
Amparo purple.
Violet purple.
Pansy violet. Rhein Nixe (F).
Cotinga purple. Cordelia (F).

R-RV

Phlox pink.
Light phlox purple. Rose Unique (F).
Phlox purple. Caprice (S).
Purple (true).
Rood's violet. Caprice (F).
Raisin purple. B. Y. Morrison (F)
Blackish purple. Archeveque (F).

SECOND INTENSITY

Pale mauve. Rosalind (S).
Light mauve. Alcazar (S).
Mauve. Monsignor (S).
Manganese violet. Juniata.
Litho purple. Blue Boy (S).
Madder violet.
Dark m.v. Perfection. (F).

Mauvette.
Lilac. Rosalind (F).
Chinese violet.
Mathew's purple. Paquita.
Petunia violet. Amas (F).
Nigrosin violet. Kharput (F).
Dark n.v.

THIRD INTENSITY

Pale liliac. Windham.
Hay's lilac.
Ageratum violet. Cordelia (S).
Aconite violet.
Livid purple.

Light pinkish lilac.
Purplish lilac.
Argyle purple. Mrs. Alan Gray (S).
Bishop's purple. Mrs. Alan Gray (F).
Light perilla p.

Vinaceous lavender, vinaceous purple, and slate purple occur in the fourth intensity.

FULL INTENSITY

V-R

Mallow pink. Elinor.
Light mallow purple.
Mallow purple.
Rhodamine purple.
Aster purple.
Dahlia purple.
Blackish red-purple.

RV-R

Pale amaranth pink.
Amaranth pink.
Tyrian pink.
Tyrian rose.
Amaranth purple.
Pansy purple. Prince Victor (S).
Violet carmine. Mithras (F).

SECOND INTENSITY

Pale rose purple.
Rose purple. Her Majesty.
Lizeran purple. Standard Bearer.
Magenta. Ambigu (S).
Dull m.p. Berchta (F).
Dull dark purple.
Dull dusky purple.

Rosolane pink.
Pale rosolane purple.
Light r.p.
Rosolane purple.
Schoenfield's purple.
Auricula p. Rakan (F).
Dusky auricular p.

THIRD INTENSITY

Pale laelia pink.
Laelia pink.
Tourmaline pink.
Eupatorium purple.
Vinaceous purple.
Dark v.p.
Indian purple.

Pale persian lilac.
Persian lilac.
Daphne pink.
Daphne red.
Vernonia purple.
Corinthian purple.
Dark c.p.

Vinaceous lilac, purplish vinaceous, and dull Indian purple occur in the fourth intensity.

FULL INTENSITY

V-RR	R
Rose pink.	Hermosa pink.
Deep pink.	Eosine pink.
Rose color.	Begonia rose.
Rose red.	Spectrum red.
Pomegranate purple.	Carmine.
Bordeaux. Fro (F).	Ox-blood red.
Burnt lake.	Victoria lake.

SECOND INTENSITY

Cameo pink.	Venetian pink.
Thulite pink.	Alizarine pink.
Spinel pink.	Old rose.
Spinel red.	Eugenia red.
Indian lake.	Acajou red.
Dahlia carmine. Anne Leslie (F).	Vandyke red. Ossian (F).
Dark maroon purple. Valkyrie (F).	Hay's maroon.

THIRD INTENSITY

Pale rhodonite pink.	Pale vinaceous.
Rhodonite pink.	Vinaceous.
Rocelin purple.	Deep vinaceous.
Hellebore red. Reverie (F).	Dark vinaceous.
Deep hellebore red.	Hydrangea red.
Neutral red.	Mineral red.
Mars violet.	Dark mineral red.

Purplish vinaceous and livid brown occur in the fourth intensity, purple drab in the fifth intensity.

Within the range from red thru orange to yellow we find iris tints variously termed purplish vinaceous, vinaceous fawn, vinaceous buff, ecru drab, olive buff, etc., all light in tone and very much dulled, approaching the neutral gray. In this range also are dark shades of red and orange of more brilliant intensity in some cases. Madder brown, garnet brown, Mikado brown, sorghum brown, tawny, ochraceous tawny, Morocco red, ochre red, burnt lake, Pompeian red, Mars red, all are deep in tone and occur either in the velvet or the venation of the falls. We are not concerned with the color of the beard tho it may vary from bluish white thru pale yellow to vivid orange and even show traces of brown at times.

FULL INTENSITY

YO-O	O-YY
Maize yellow. Mithras (border).	Baryta yellow.
Buff yellow.	Pinard yellow. Aurea.
Apricot yellow.	Empire yellow. Fro (S).
Light cadmium.	Lemon chrome. Sherwin Wright.
Aniline yellow.	Sulphine yellow.
Orange citrine.	Citrine.

SECOND INTENSITY

Cream color.	Massicot yellow. Onnoris.
Naples yellow.	Straw yellow.
Mustard yellow.	Amber yellow. Chlorinda.
Primuline yellow.	Wax yellow.
Old gold.	Olive lake.

THIRD INTENSITY

YO-O	O-YY
Cartridge buff.	Ivory yellow.
Cream buff.	Colonial buff.
Chamois.	Deep colonial buff. Adonis (S).
Honey yellow. Dr. Bernice (S).	Olive ochre. Berchta (S).
Isabella color.	Ecru olive.

Smoke gray and grayish olive occur in the fourth intensity; also ecru and cinnamon drab tho these are of a more orange hue.

FULL INTENSITY

Y	YG-Y
Martius yellow.	Sulphur yellow. Flavescens.
Picric yellow. Gracchus (S).	Pale greenish yellow. Helge (F).
Pale lemon yellow.	Light greenish yellow.
Lemon yellow.	Greenish yellow.
Pyrite yellow.	Oil yellow.

SECOND INTENSITY

Naphalene yellow.	Pale chalcedony yellow. Gerda.
Barium yellow. Foster's Yellow.	Light chalcedony yellow.
Citron yellow.	Chalcedony yellow.
Strontian yellow.	Bright chalcedony yellow.

THIRD INTENSITY

Marguerite yellow. Dawn.	Sea foam yellow.
Primrose yellow. Helge (F).	Chartreuse yellow.
Reed yellow. Rakan (S).	Citron green.
Olive yellow.	Lime yellow.

The Data Card

For Descriptions

In making, or rather in comparing the descriptions of varieties a thoro understanding of the descriptive terms is of first importance. Inasmuch as our interest is not botanical, botanical terminology does not provide a proper medium for general comparisons. Nor, on the other hand are the descriptive terms in common use sufficient in number, or practical, for accurate definition. The mere fact that, even if well defined, they may be used without discrimination, in many cases detracts from their value. It is for these reasons that, as far as practical, the data card makes use of everyday words, to be sure, but not for the most part such words as will be found in the usual description of an iris. The form of the description is a direct out-growth of the attempts of Miss Sturtevant, Mr. Bliss, and Mr. Morrison to compare new seedlings yet unseen. No word description is comparable to a mere discriminating glance at the thing itself. The object of this data card is not to so indentify an iris as to distinguish it from all other irises, that implies a botanical description, but rather to make easy the recording of all characteristic qualities. From such a complete record we may be able to distinguish two similar varieties one from another at will.

We know an iris, a bearded iris (for the data card has not been sufficiently tested in the description of other groups) and we are not interested in the characters common to the majority of bearded irises;

our interest lies in the **differences** between different varieties of the same group. We record, therefore, the points wherein the variety seems unusual, and if possible those only, except naturally things like growth, height, and color, which determine the garden value. The variation of even these characters in different gardens and as looked upon by different eyes is perhaps still a subject for discussion, but we must assume some stable base for our work in comparison.

With the text of the data card and explanatory diagrams of carriage and form in mind I can perhaps explain more clearly the use of terms.

Name **Class**

Originator **Introducer** **Year**

Parentage

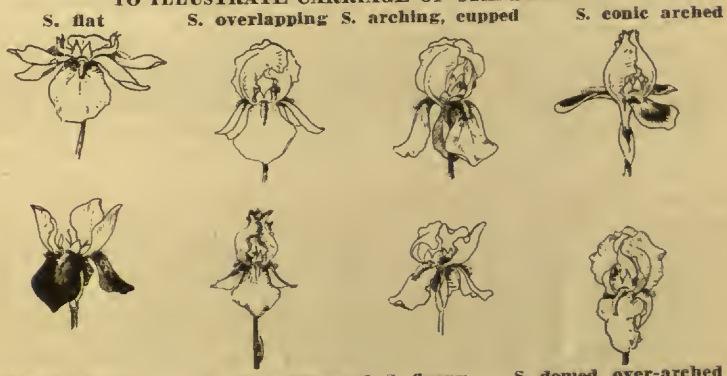
GROWTH—Weak, moderate, vigorous, rampant. **Rate of Increase:** Slow, rapid. **Habit:** Open, compact, regular.
Foliage: Stiff, lax; slender, broad. **Color:** Deep glaucous, yellow-green; base tinged.
Flowering: (stalks to 1 year growth) shy, free; (blooms open at once) few, floriferous. **Duration:** weeks.
STALK—Erect, angular, flexuous. **Height:** ft. in. **No. of Buds: (maximum)** **Branching:** Short, fastigiate, widely; very low (at ground), low (below center), high; **No.** (max.)
FLOWER—(as a whole) **Form:** short, long; open, compact; oblong, rounded.
Size: Small, fair (Queen of May), good, large. **Substance:** poor, good, extra. **Lasting Quality:** poor, good.
Texture: Weak, frail, firm. **Surface:** Smooth, creped, wrinkled.
Fragrance:
***COLOR**—Self, blend, plicata, bicolor, solid or veined.
(Remarks)
USE—Specimen, clump, mass; cut-flower, garden, landscape. **Soil:** light, heavy. **Culture:** field, garden.
VALUE—Outstanding qualities.
*Refer to "Color Standards and Nomenclature" by Robert Ridgeway when possible.

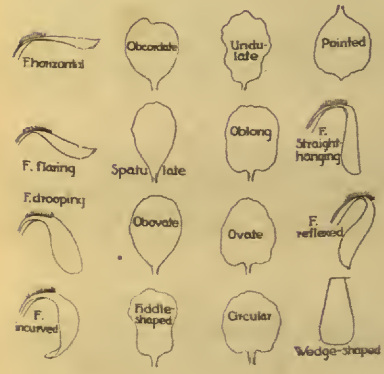
Name **Awards**

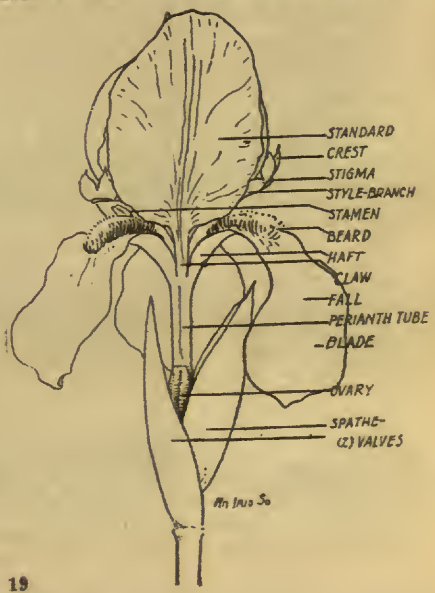
STANDARDS—Form: (as a set) flat, cupped; conic, domed; tips adpressed.
Carriage: (in profile) erect, arching, floppy; arched, over-arched; overlapping.
Shape: Circular, oval, ovate, obovate, spatulate, fiddle-form. **Modifications:** (at tips) pointed, notched.
(In outline) undulate, sinuate, toothed; (at edge) ruffled frilled; (in cross section) revolute, fluted.
Surface and Texture: Smooth, creped, cockled, crumpled. **Size:** (of blade) in. wide; in long.
***COLOR**—(give ground color and markings if any).
FALL—Carriage: (in profile) horizontal, flaring, drooping, incurved, straight-hanging, reflexed.
Shape of Fall—(includes haft) obovate, spatulate, wedge-shaped. (In cross sect.) convex, flat, hollowed, pinched.
Shape of Blade: Circular, oval, oblong, ovate, spatulate, obcordate; waved, ruffled.
Surface and Texture: Velvety, smooth, creped, cockled. **Size:** in wide; in. long; (blade or fall).

*COLOR—(give ground color and venation.)
MINOR PARTS—(give color, etc., if distinctive.)
Spathe valves: green, scarious, inflated, with keel.
Beard: Fine, coarse; sparse, dense; short projecting, conspicuous; white, bluish, yellow, orange; tipped.
Haft: Narrow, broad, flat, channeled:
Reticulations: fine, broad, broken; close, widely-spaced.
broken; close, widely-spaced.
COLOR—
Style-branches: Broad, narrow; erect, over-arching.
Crest: Small, large, fringed. **Pollen:** plenty, none.

TO ILLUSTRATE CARRIAGE OF STANDARDS







Growth: In a way growth is of interest to the amateur, the rate of increase to the commercial grower. The growth of a variety may vary greatly in different gardens, but under normal culture one variety will increase more than another in the same garden,—culture affects the increase by count, but with the same culture, Isoline and Rhein Nixe for example will not increase at the same rate. Increase refers to the number of new shoots formed each year, habit to their proximity one to another. To apply the terms to Trojana and Rhein Nixe as they grow in my garden, the first is of vigorous growth, slow increase, and open habit; the second rampant, rapid and compact, revealing an extreme development, as it happens, in these three characters. Habit is relatively unimportant, but has a distinct effect upon the appearance of a clump or mass.

Under foliage the terms are rather arranged in pairs, stiff contrasting with lax (as in Juniata) etc. in each case to suggest an out-of-the common development. The coloration of the base of the leaves, a character often linked with a similar coloration of the spathe-valves, is well used by Mr. Arny to distinguish varieties when they are not in bloom. Personally I have found the extent of coloration rather a variable character.

Flowering habit: shy, moderate, free, refers to the number of flower stalks developed by plants of the same age, the variety blooms annually, or rarely, or the flower stalks actually may outnumber the leaf sheaves. Few, or floriferous, refers to the number of flowers on a stalk open at the same time: theoretically a floriferous variety will have a short duration of bloom.

Stalk: An erect stalk is usual. A certain angularity where the stalk branches is often apparent, particularly in varieties of Trojana parentage and a curving, or flexuosity of stalk is a serious drawback in many of Cypriana parentage. The number of branches, their position on the stalk, whether high or low, their length, and their direction all affect not only the appearance of the stalk, but the effectiveness of a clump of stalks in the garden. Many, high, short branches produce a crowded head of flowers; a few in mass tend to develop a sheet of color at one level while conversely a low and widely branched variety makes a well-branched stalk, but a tangled and rather scattered group of stalks in the garden clump. To draw a parallel from among familiar trees, a Lombardy poplar is fastigiately branched, an oak widely branched, each has its decorative use. Generally speaking, in pallidas the branches are few and high, in variegatas many and often low, in trojanas long and widely spread. To come down to numbers few varieties average over three branches carrying more than nine buds, tho many novelties exceed this and hence we term them well-branched.

Form of Flower: its size, substance, and fragrance are easily described. To be sure few flowers are pronouncedly of a certain type as compared to the average and few also show an exceptional substance in resisting extremes of weather, but none the less extremes are what we wish to note. As to size, Mrs. Neubronner, Queen of May, Juniata, and Lord of June might serve as standards. Probably the terms, open or compact, are the sole ones that need definition. They refer to the closeness and breadth of the style-branches and the base of the segments and are best illustrated by comparing the spidery openness of Eldorado with the compactness of Monsignor.

"Color" I speak of elsewhere as a basis for classification. "Soil and Culture" state where the plant which we are recording is grown. "Use" and "Value" are a matter of personal preference and an "Outstanding Quality" is fundamentally the reason you continue to grow that variety.

We now come to the description of various parts of the flower itself.

Standards is the term we apply to the three upper and generally upstanding segments of the bloom. Considered as a unit they may suggest the form of a cup, a cone, or dome, but if not, we describe the carriage of the individual standard as relatively erect. arching, arched, or overlapping, all terms which are better seen than visualized from words. This applies to shapes also, but the more subtle modifications in form are less easily diagramed. In shape the tip of the standard may be pointed, rounded, or notched; in outline undulate, sinuate (really a diminuative of undulate), or toothed; the edge may be ruffled, or frilled, which implies a narrower ruffling; or in cross section, that is if we cut the standard horizontally and the edges fold back on the mid-rib, revolute, or there is a suggestion of a number of folds like the flutings on a column.

Measured widths and lengths mean little tho actually over 2¼ inches is very broad and over 3 inches a fine length.

Fall,—the term applied to each of the lower, drooping segments is also variable in carriage and shape, variations shown in the cuts better than in words. The haft or stem of the fall, may or may not be constricted as it passes into the blade; in some varieties haft and blade appear as one, in others the demarcation is distinct, we describe and measure, therefore, that which is most apparent whether blade, or entire fall.

Purely as a matter of convenience we prescribe reticulation in referring to the haft, venation in speaking of the blade, the first is found on practically all varieties, but it is very variable in color and character. Variable also is the beard and perhaps in these two places will final identification be found between otherwise verbally similar varieties.

The style-branches vary but little in breadth and carriage perhaps but their color may add much to the effect of the flower. Commonly it reflects the prevailing tones of the flower but in the plicatas it is often the site of the greatest concentration of color and in many blends its warm yellow gives heart and light to dull tones.

The spathe-valves, those leaf-like sheaves that enclose the bud, are very rarely of garden value, but have a botanical value that is not to be ignored. They may be green or purple flushed, volvular and inflated, or with a keel, and variously scarious, that is dried and membranous.

Words fail when we attempt to make clear to another just what gives a certain variety perfection of poise and form, often the more detailed the description the less true the visualization, but only from an accurate, dry as dust, description can we identify the variety and give it a place in the world of print. A name without an identity is nothing among irises at least; a good description give identity. With a well-known variety the name itself carries by association an idea of its qualities, but with a novelty there is no association of ideas and a description is necessary. If you raise novelties, record the results in the accepted manner, if you buy novelties demand a description that describes and identifies the plant. Each increase in knowledge and discrimination develops a higher standard and with the wealth of current and coming introductions we need above all things to set a constantly higher standard. Primarily this is a matter for the breeder, but the responsibility rests as strongly on the buying public. An understanding of, and a demand for, accuracy in description is but one expression of this higher standard.

Descriptions of Varieties I

Our policy of publishing authoritative descriptions in a serial form has certain serious drawbacks. Our records, however, are still incomplete and the yearly additions to our list of varieties would make the publication of supplements a necessity. Furthermore, it is financially impractical to issue even the four or five hundred descriptions already in our files as a single Bulletin. That a beginning should be made, we think that you will all agree. We plan to publish descriptions of seventy-five to a hundred varieties in each Bulletin hereafter and append thereto a full index to all varieties described. In each Bulletin, therefore, you will find not only articles of interest but also additions to your records of varieties.

The selection of the varieties to be described is necessarily purely an arbitrary matter and we regret that it proved impossible to include herein all varieties rated at over 8.0 as was first intended. You will undoubtedly note some conspicuous omissions from this list, omissions due either to a complete absence of record, or to an unforeseen lack of some important detail. Few people have made standard descriptions and among the breeders and introducers only Mr. Bliss and Mr. Morrison, and Miss Sturtevant have filed their records. It is for this reason that the following includes so many of their introductions, certain of which have not received any official rating. It is well to remember that among the novelties there is as yet little confusion as to nomenclature and that the publication of these descriptions should forestall any future confusion of this sort. Our next step in this direction is clearly to require that each introducer should file descriptions of all varieties named and to publish these descriptions as a necessary adjunct to registration.

The form that a description of this sort should take has been the subject of careful consideration, and criticisms, and suggestions for future use will be most welcome. To give the complete information as recorded on the Data Cards is clearly unnecessary as in many characters many varieties are essentially alike. The attempt, therefore, has been made to describe only the outstanding qualities or such as should prove of value in the selection of a variety for the garden. This last is, of course, largely a matter of personal preference but as editor I have tried to submerge my preferences and I have omitted as far as possible all comparisons of similar varieties.

The arrangement of the various parts of the description might also be a subject for discussion. The Symposium rating as representing the concensus of opinion of a certain number of growers is our first guide to the value of the variety, the color class wherein it falls our second. Then come color and its disposition, the stalk and its branching, the growth, and the height, all qualities which influence the use of the variety in the garden and consequently should find a place in every catalog description. In addition to these more apparent characteristics there are often minor points which, if distinctive, may serve as points for identification. There is no hard and fast line to be drawn between qualities of major and minor importance, e. g. in one variety the beard may be bright and conspicuous, in another a very similar color and protection will not be noticeable owing to a lack of contrast. And yet certain of these minor points may prove the only means of differentiation that it is possible to put in words. There are many self-colored lavenders that even then can hardly be identified by comparison with a color chart altho as we get to know them we may readily recognize one from another visually. We have in consequence a **brief** descrip-

tion, additional **details,** and a place for **remarks** of varying nature.

It is most unfortunate that we are unable at present to use the Classification worked out by the Iris Committee appointed by the Royal Horticultural Society. We are not fully informed as to its final form and furthermore the fact that varieties are classified by an arrangement of the actual flowers by the committee in London means that few American varieties are or can be included. In our later publications, however, this information may be included. In this one we have merely given the briefest of descriptions as a substitute for the class number and have made use of the following terms, already in use on the Data Cards.

Concerning the description and localization of color.

Self. Standards and falls of the same color in effect, tho often the falls are actually a bit deeper in tone.

Bicolor. Standards and falls of different color or of different shades of the same hue.

Veined bicolor. Venation on the blade of the fall very apparent. Occasionally we may have a veined self or veined plicata where the ground color of the fall is very like that of the standards.

Plicata. The class where the blades of the standards show markings. Ordinarily the color of the style- branches is conspicuous and very similar in tone to the more or less apparent and wide-spread markings on standard and fall.

Concerning the color; the letters used merely refer to the dominant hue as compared to "Color Standards and Nomenclature" by Dr. Robert Ridgway. Reference to the chart given in this bulletin will place in mind the relative positions of the colors, but I also give a mere table of the various hues with which we are chiefly concerned.

O-Y YO-Y O-YY Yellow YG-Y G-Y
B-V VB-V Violet VR-V R-V RR-V V-R RV-R V-RR Red

W. White.

Blend. This corresponds to the English "shot shade" an effect due to the presence of hues of violet and yellow in varying proportions, the predominance of one hue indicated by the addition of a color letter, e. g. Y for yellow. Often, however, no color is dominant, and it is also well to remember that a dull grayed tone of violet may seem very like a blend with violet predominating.

Light, (l) refers to the two lightest tints in the chart.

Medium, (m) refers to the two following darker shades.

Dark, (d) to the three shades approaching black.

In bicolors revealing a sharp contrast in the color of standard and fall, no differentiation between light and dark is feasible altho in garden effect it is the lighter tone which carries in distant effect.

Whenever there seems to be a reasonable doubt as to the prevailing hue, depth of tone, or disposition of color the mooted point is omitted in the classification and given in a less important position. Alcazar, for example, is generally classed as a shot shade of purple bronze effect. By actual comparison the colors are of Red-violet hue, the bronze too slight for accurate description and I therefore list it as a medium R-V bicolor.

With these far from brief but necessary explanations I trust that you will find the descriptions both accurate and helpful. That there are many errors and probably serious omissions I feel sure and I hope that they will be reported and later corrected.

AFTERGLOW 8.6 (20)*
(pallida x aurea)

Self, blend (1). Sturtevant, 1917

Brief. Grayish lavender shading to pinard yellow thru the center; stalk high and well-branched; growth vigorous; 3-4 ft.
Details. Styles yellow; beard yellow, orange tipt.
Remarks. F. C. C. M. H. S., 1915. Effective as a cut-flower.

ALCAZAR 8.9 (23)

Bicolor, R-V (d) Vilmorin, 1910

Brief. Large; S. light mauve; F. cotinga purple, straight-hanging; stalk low, well, and widely branched; growth vigorous; over 42 in.
Details. Styles deep colonial buff; haft bronze veined; both points that give an effect of warm blended coloring. The color of fall stops abruptly at end of beard.
Remarks. Cert. N. H. F., 1909. F. C. C. R. H. S., 1916. A striking garden clump.

AMBIGU 8.3 (11)

Bicolor, V-R. (d). Vilmorin, 1916

Brief. S. cupped, magenta, flushed vernonia purple; F. incurved, blackish purple; growth moderate; 2 ft.
Details. Beard dense; bluish, orange tipt; styles deep brownish edged, dull olive yellow.
Remarks. Rich color.

ARCHEVEQUE 8.3 (22)

Bicolor. RR-V. (d). Vilmorin, 1911

Brief. S. light hortense violet; F. velvety raisin purple; stalk, short branched; growth, vigorous; 2 ft.
Details. Beard yellow, brown tipt; styles pearl gray and violet.
Remarks. Unusually deep rich color, effective in mass.

ANNA FARR 8.4 (17)

Plicata. W. Farr, 1913

Brief. S. erect, cupped; F. drooping, wedge-shaped; markings at tip of S. and base of F. long, light hyssop violet; styles also; stalk high and well-branched; growth moderate; 3 ft.
Details. Beard white, orange tipt; new foliage lush; segments unusually broad.

ANNE LESLIE 8.3 (17)

Bicolor. W. and V-RR. Sturtevant, 1917

Brief. S. white, rose tinted; F. dahlia carmine, not velvety; growth vigorous; 30 in.
Details. Beard conspicuous, white, orange tipt.
Remarks. H. M. M. H. S., 1916.

AZURE 8.2 (10)

Bicolor, V. (m). Bliss, 1918

Brief. S. lavender blue*; F. deep blue-purple*; not velvety; stalk low and well-branched, free flowering; growth rampant; 3 ft.
Details. Beard yellow; foliage tinged at base.
Remarks. *Color referred to Repertoire des Couleurs.

AVALON 9.1 (6)

Self, V-RV. (1). Sturtevant, 1918

Brief. Large, S. overlapping, F. flaring; light mauve to light lavender

*"Number of votes."

violet; haft white veined olive yellow; stalk low, well, and widely branched; growth slow; over 3 ft.
Details. Exceptional substance; beard bluish, yellow tipt.
Remarks. Silver Medal, M. H. S., 1916. Very slow to become established.

BENBOW 8.3 (7)

Bliss, 1917

Self, V. (d).
Brief. Dark dull bluish violet, stalk high branched, free-flowering; growth vigorous; 3 ft.
Details. S. slightly ruffled; F. drooping, incurved, and slightly waved; beard white, orange tipt.
Remarks. A. M. R. H. S., 1916. A shade deeper than Rodney.

B. Y. MORRISON 8.8 (17)

Sturtevant, 1917

Bicolor, V-RV. (m).
Brief. S. pale lavender violet; F. velvety raisin purple with border of the lavender; stalk and foliage slender; growth vigorous; over 33 in.
Details. S. conic; F. flaring; beard yellow.
Remarks. F. C. C. M. H. S., 1915. The lavender fades to tinted white at times.

BLACK PRINCE 7.7 (18)

Perry, 1900

Bicolor, VR-V. (d).
Brief. S. erect, lavender violet; F. velvety dark anthracene violet with narrow edge of pleroma violet; stalk very short branched; growth weak; to 30 in.
Details. Beard short, yellow orange; haft white, closely reticulated.
Remarks. A. M. R. H. S. Listed in America under the name of Black Knight. Should not be confused with the form of germanica often listed under this name.

CANOPUS

(x Dominion)

Bliss, 1919

Bicolor, R-V. (d).
Brief. Large, S. arched, light amparo purple. F. straight-hanging, velvety prune purple; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous; 33 in.
Details. Styles pale straw at edge; beard yellow-orange; haft whitish, broadly reticulated brown; substance exceptional.
Remarks. "Rather the coloring of Alcazar but richer." A. J. Bliss.

CARDINAL

(x Dominion)

Bliss, 1919

Bicolor, R-RV. (d).
Brief. Large, S. hyssop violet; F. raisin purple; stalk low and widely branched; growth vigorous; over 39 in.
Details. Haft reticulations inconspicuous.
Remarks. "Very fine form." A. J. Bliss.

CATERINA 8.9 (19)

Foster, 1909

Self, V. (1).
Brief. Bluish lavender the falls slightly flushed lavender violet; S. fluted, tips touching; F. drooping; stalk low and well-branched; growth very variable; to 4 ft.
Details. Haft reticulations broad, widely spaced, brownish; beard white yellow tipt; stalk apt to be flexuous.
Remarks. A. M. R. H. S., 1907. Very fine in California but in the north it requires the most thoro drainage as it is subject to rot and winter-killing.

CHLORINDA

Self veined. O-YY. (1). Morrison, 1922

Brief. Amber yellow, the soft, widely spaced veins Mikado brown; stalk very low-branched; growth vigorous; over 2 ft.

Details. S. open; F. drooping; beard yellow.

CITRONELLA

Bicolor, O-YY. & R. Bliss, 1922

Brief. Very free; S. empire yellow; F. lemon chrome, heavily veined with Van Dyke red except at the border; stalk very low and well-branched; growth rampant; 37 in.

Details. Light median line on fall; faint vanilla fragrance; beard conspicuous, orange.

Remarks. A. M. R. H. S., 1922.

COL. CANDELOT 8.0 (12)

Bicolor, R. blend (d). Millet, 1907

Brief. S. light brownish drab slghtly flushed lavender; F. velvety brick to Vandyke red; stalk low and well-branched, angular; growth rampant; 3 ft.

Details. S. domed, ruffled; F. flaring; beard yellow, brown tipt.

Remarks. Not large but of unusual red tone.

CORRIDA 8.3 (10)

Self, VB-V. (1). Millet, 19—

Brief. Pallid bluish violet; S. erect; F. flaring, ruffled at tips; stalk high branched; growth moderate to vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. Slight suggestion of veins on the falls; beard bluish white but showing yellow at base.

Remarks. Valuable for massing.

CRETONNE 8.4 (4)

Bicolor, RV-R. blend (d). Bliss, 1919

Brief. S. aconite violet fading to vinaceous drab at edge; F. velvety violet carmine; beard orange; styles yellow; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous; over 3 ft.

Details. Foliage at base and spathes dark red-maroon.

CRUSADER 8.7 (19)

Bicolor, VB-V. (m). Foster, 1913

Brief. Large, almost a bluish violet self; haft olive tinted veined pale brown; S. overlapping, stalk, low, well, and widely branched; growth slow; 42 in.

Details. Substance exceptional; stalk often flexuous; plant very slow to become established.

Remarks. The low rating is due to poor growth.

CYGNET

Self, (1). Sturtevant, 1922

Brief. S. domed, flushed pale olive buff; F. white; styles and haft shaded colonial buff; stalk, high but well and widely branched; growth vigorous; 42 in.

Details. F. flaring; beard conspicuous, yellow, orange tipt.

Remarks. A plicata in effect.

CYPRIANA 8.7 (7)

Bicolor, VR-V. (m). Col. in Cyprus, 1885

Brief. S. obovate, lavender violet; F. wedge-shaped, drooping, hyacinth violet, the color ending abruptly at end of beard; stalk flexuous; well and widely branched; growth variable; 3-4 ft

Details. Haft white reticulated yellow-brown; pollen cream; beard conspicuous, white, orange tipt; foliage glaucous green, distinctly narrow for so large a plant.

Remarks. The true variety is practically unknown in the trade. Trojana, which is frequently sold under this name has purple flushed spathes while mesopotamica has an erect stem and much broader, greener foliage than cypriana. Both these last two and often seedlings thereof require care and protection in the north to a greater or less degree.

DALILA 8.0 (16)

Denis, 1914

Bicolor, V-R. blend.

Brief. S. open, pale vinaceous lavender, a flesh tint; F. flaring, dahlia purple with a narrow pinkish border; styles and base of segment flushed with yellow; growth moderate; 2 ft.

Details. Beard orange, haft white, veined amber brown. Foliage tinged at base.

DELICATISSIMA 8.2 (13)

Millet. 19—

Self, R-V. (1).

Brief. Light Hortense violet to pale amparo purple; beard white, yellow tipt; stalk short and high branched; growth vigorous; over 3 ft.

Details. Very fragrant; S. ruffled, the tips adpressed; F. drooping, slightly pinched.

Remarks. This should not be confused with an old variety introduced in 1889, synonym Gisele. The true variety is a typical pallida of a pinkish cast.

DIMITY 8.3 (10)

Bliss, 1919

Plicata, W.

Brief. White, S. arched, ruffled, slightly flushed and penciled mauve; F. flaring, veined at haft; stalk, erect, angular, high but well-branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. Foliage stiff and slender. Beard, white, brown tipt; styles broad and over-arching.

DOMINION 9.4 (12)

Bliss, 1917

Bicolor, VR.-V. (d).

Brief. S. slightly conic, hyssop violet; F. flaring, very velvety fluorite violet; the colors overlaid and lighted with red-violet hues; substance exceptional; stalk low, short branched; growth vigorous but slow; 30 in.

Details. Buds spring from huge knuckle-like joints close to the stout stem; foliage very stiff and broad; beard dense, white, yellow tipt.

Remarks. A. M. R. H. S. A finely grown Black Prince and a poorly grown Dominion are not unlike, but Dominion is far stronger in stalk, bud, color, and substance. The plant has proved slow to establish in this country.

DORA LONGDON 8.1 (13)

(Cordelia x Queen of May)

Bliss, 1918

Bicolor, YO. and VR. blend.

Brief. S. cream buff, pink flushed at center; F. magenta fading to pale rose-purple at edge; styles cream buff to chamois; stalk, short, low and well-branched; growth rampant; 30 in.

Details. S. revolute, tips notched, F. slightly pinched; beard conspicuous orange.

DREAM 8.5 (12)

(Juniata x .....)

Self, R. R-V. (m). Sturtevant, 1918

Brief. Lilac to Chinese violet, S. arched, F. drooping but with a slight flare; beard white, orange tipt; stalk high but well-branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. S. deeply notched at tip; the fine reticulations on the narrow haft bronzed.

Remarks. A typical "pink" pallida.

DU GUESCLIN 8.3 (4)

Bicolor, VR. V. (m). Bliss, 1921

Brief. S. bluish lavender; F. velvety anthracene violet fading to lavender violet at the edges but with a dark margin; stalk well and widely branched; growth vigorous; 33 in.

Details. S. ruffled, fluted; F. flaring but drooping at the tip; beard white, yellow-brown tipt.

Remarks. Well described as a blue-toned Monsignor.

DUKE OF BEDFORD

(Dominion x .....)

Bicolor, VB. V. to RV. (d). Bliss, 1921

Brief. Large, S. dull bluish violet; F. velvety prune purple; stalk, low and widely branched; growth vigorous; to 3 ft.

Details. Exceptional substance; slight vanilla fragrance; beard orange.

Remarks.

DUSK 8.7 (4)

(Nine Wells x Alcazar)

Bicolor, V-RR. blend. (d). Morrison, 1921

Brief. S. deep vinaceous fading to light vinaceous lilac; F. velvety dark maroon purple; beard orange, conspicuous; styles and center of flower flushed pale yellow; stalk, flexuous, low and well branched; growth vgorous; 50 in.

Details. S. arching, notched, with dark thread margin; F. drooping; pollen cream.

EDOUARD MICHEL 8.6 (21)

Self, R-V. (d). Verdier, 1904

Brief. Rood's violet to dark, dull purple, ruffled; S. arched, F. flaring; beard white yellow tipt; stalk high and well-branched; growth moderate; 3 ft.

Details. Texture frail; styles narrow, erect; pollen white.

Remarks. A. M. R. H. S., 1916. Very close to Caprice but on the average much taller. The flower is of markedly frail and of transparent texture.

FAIRY 8.0 (22)

Plicata, W. Kennicott, 1905

Brief. Softened white, the styles tinted blue lavender; stalk high branched, growth vigorous; 40 in.

Details. Foliage lax, rather yellow green; flower rounded; standards overlapping; notched; F. flaring and drooping; reverse of haft greenish, dotted and reticulated maroon; pollen cream.

Remarks. Not a typical plicata in that the segments are practically without marking.

FLAVESCENS 7.0 (23)

Self, YG-Y. (1). De Candole,

Brief. Pale tint of sulphur yellow with a suggestion of brown veining

on the falls; stalk high and short branched; growth vigorous; 30 in.
Details. Foliage yellow-green; beard yellow; pollen lemon.
Remarks. A very old variety.

FLORENTINA 7.6 (23)

Self, (1). 1500
Brief. Early; pearl and palest olive gray; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous; 30 in.
Details. Very fragrant; S. overlapping; F. drooping; beard yellow-orange tipt; haft yellowish veined olive; a few hairs often present on claw of standard.
Remarks. Frequent in old gardens. One of the main sources of orris-root. The rating does not do it justice.

HALO 8.8 (4)

Bicolor, B-V. (1). Yeld, 1917
Brief. Large, S. verbena violet, arching; F. dull bluish violet, drooping; stalk low and well-branched; growth moderate; over 3 ft.
Details. Beard white, yellow tipt; the closely spaced reticulations on the white haft make a solid olive edge.
Remarks. The type of Lord of June. The ball of the S. larger in proportion to F. than is usual.

HARRIET PRESBY

Self, RR-V. (m). Presby, 1922
Brief. Petunia violet; stalk high and well-branched; growth rampant; 52 in.
Details. Beard white, orange tipt.
Remarks. H. M. A. I. S. New York, 1922.

ISOLINE 8.6 (23)

Bicolor, O-Y. and R-RV. blend (m). Vilmorin, 1904
Brief. Large, S. pale pinkish buff tinged with vinaceous cinnamon at edge; F. reflexed, Chinese violet to russet vinaceous; flower yellow tinted toward center; stalk low but not widely branched; growth variable; over 3 ft. ?
Details. Spathes tinted purple at edge; beard conspicuous orange.
Remarks. A. M. R. H. S., 1910. Growth and height generally excellent to the south, but often unsatisfactory in Massachusetts.

IVANHOE 8.3 (3)

Self, VB-B. blend (1). Millet, 1911
Brief. S. pale bluish lavender, F. a tone deeper; beard white, yellow tipt; growth moderate to vigorous; 30 in.
Details. S. overlapping, F. flaring; surface slightly creped.
Remarks. Not a typical blend as yellow and red are absent, but the tones are so neutralized as to appear blended.

JACQUESIANA 8.0 (23)

Bicolor, V-R. blend. (d). Lemon, 1840
Brief. S. vinaceous lilac; F. flaring, velvety blackish red purple; styles and haft buff; stalk, high and well-branched; growth vigorous; to 4 ft.
Details. Foliage tinged at base; S. revolute, ruffled, and notched; beard yellow, orange tipt; pollen cream-white.
Remarks. Listed in England as Jacquiniana. It may be differentiated from Arnols or Prosper Laugier by the flaring carriage of the falls.

JOYA

(Oriflamme x B. Y. Morrison)

Self plicata, V. (m). Morrison, 1922

Brief. Bradley's violet very minutely veined throughout; stalk low and well-branched; growth moderate; 3 ft.

Details. Fragrant; haft white, widely reticulated.

JUNIATA 8.1 (22)

Self, R-V. (m). Farr, 1909

Brief. Mauve to manganese violet; foliage lax; growth vigorous; 42 in.

Details. Very fragrant; S. arching, revolute; F. flaring, convex; beard, white, orange tipt; styles and haft bluish white.

KESTREL

(Merlin x Nine Wells)

Bicolor, R-RV. (d). Morrison, 1923

Brief. Large, S. conic, lobelia violet; F. flaring, velvety nigrosin violet, edged lighter and with dark wire-edged margin; stalk angular, low and well-branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. Rather early; foliage tinged at base; beard conspicuous.

KASHMIR WHITE 8.4 (12)

Self, W. Foster, 1913

Brief. Exceptional leathery substance; F. flaring, slightly flushed with blue-gray; haft yellow with olive to maroon reticulations; stalk low and well-branched; growth variable; to 4 ft.

Details. Foliage markedly short.

Remarks. A. M. R. H. S., 1914. Growth and height very variable, particularly in the north.

LADY FOSTER 8.5 (17)

Bicolor, VR-V (m). Foster, 1913

Brief. Large, S. light lavender violet, overlapping; F. drooping, lavender violet; stalk widely branched; growth slow; to 42 in.

Details. S. unusually short in effect, the texture creped; flower very fragrant; stalk often flexuous.

Remarks. A. M. R. H. S. Tends to be both slow and shy in Massachusetts.

LA NEIGE 8.3 (17)

Self, W. Verdier, 1912

Brief. Cream white; S. cupped, F. flaring, tinged with green; growth moderate; 2 ft.

Details. Substance very good; beard yellow; haft reticulations violet but inconspicuous, the reverse of haft greenish; styles and pollen white.

Remarks.

LENT A. WILLIAMSON 9.6 (19)

Bicolor, R-V. blend. (d). Williamson, 1918

Brief. Large, S. erect, lavender violet blended with yellow toward base; F. drooping with flaring tip, velvety pansy violet; stalk stout, well branched; growth vigorous; 42 in.

Details. Substance exceptional; beard yellow; haft yellow.

Remarks. Unusually heavy in leaf, stalk, and flower.

LEVERRIER 9.0 (7)

Bicolor, R-RV. (m). Denis, 1917

Brief. Large, S. Chinese violet, F. straight-hanging, pansy violet; stalk well and widely branched; growth vigorous; 42 in.

Details. Stalk often flexuous; flower fragrant, long in effect; haft white prominently marked with pinkish-brown.

LOHENGRIN 8.2 (23)

Self, RV. (1). G. & K., 1910

Brief. S. light mauve, F. Chinese violet; the colors fading to the white of the haft and styles toward the center; stalk, high but well-branched; growth vigorous; over 30 in.

Details. A ruffled bloom, S. cupped, F. drooping; beard conspicuous, white orange tipt.

Remarks. A. M. R. H. S.

LORD OF JUNE 9.1 (20)

Bicolor, V. (1). Yeld, 1911

Brief. Large, S. floppy, light chicory blue; F. drooping; Lavender violet; beard conspicuous; fruity fragrance; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous; over 3 ft.

Details. Haft white, reverse light green, the widely spaced reticulations of old gold terminating in a straight line.

Remarks. A. M. R. H. S. Close to Halo but averages larger, more floppy, and shows sparse rather than close reticulations on the haft.

MA MIE 8.1 (20)

Plicata, V. (1). Cayeux, 1906

Brief. White, penciled the light violet of the styles; S. overlapping, revolute; F. flaring; growth moderate; over 30 in.

Details. Smooth textured; beard white, yellow-orange tipt.

Remarks. A. M. R. H. S., 1916.

MERCEDES 8.3 (8)

Plicata, RV blend. (m). Verdier, 1905

Brief. S. light perilla purple, finely veined and dotted darker; F. livid purple pencilling and dots on a cream ground; styles deep colonial buff; growth moderate; 30 in.

Details. F. straight-hanging; beard white, orange-brown tipt; haft reticulated bronze.

Remarks. Almost a self in effect.

MERLIN 8.4 (10)

(Oriflamme x Iris King)

Bicolor, RR-V. blend. (m). Sturtevant, 1918

Brief. Large, S. cupped revealing the buff styles, lavender violet; F. drooping Rood's violet; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous; 30 in.

Details. Beard conspicuous bluish, orange tipt; haft white broadly reticulated brown.

Remarks. F. C. C. M. H. S., 1915.

MESOPOTAMICA

Bicolor, VR-V. (m). Col.

Records inadequate for differentiation from cypriana, which see.

MORNING SPLENDOR

(Trojana x Lent A. Williamson)

Bicolor, R-RV. (d). Shull. 1922

Brief. Almost a self, S. petunia violet; F. raisin purple; stalk well-branched; growth vigorous; over 3 ft.

Details. S. domed; F. flaring to drooping; beard yellow.

Remarks. H. M. A. I. S. New York, 1922. Exceeding richness of color.

MOTHER OF PEARL

Self, VB-V. (1). Sturtevant, 1921

Brief. Large, pale bluish lavender; styles grayish; haft reticulated old gold; stalk well and widely branched; growth vigorous; 4 ft.

Details. Exceptional substance; beard orange tipt.

MLLE. SCHWARTZ 8.7 (12)

Self, R-V. (1). Denis, 1916

Brief. Large, palest mauve self; S. domed; F. drooping; haft lemon white faintly reticulated; stalk, high, short, but well-branched; growth variable; to 4 ft.

Details. Foliage glaucous yellow-green.

Remarks. An uncertain grower in the north.

MME. CHEREAU 7.4 (21)

Plicata, VR-V. (m). Lemon, 1844

Brief. S. white heavily penciled lavender violet; F. also bordered with lavender violet; stalks high and short branched; growth moderate to vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. Beard bluish, yellow tipt; styles lavender violet; pollen white.

Remarks. Probably the first plicata, a good parent but apt to carry pinched falls.

MME. CHERI 8.3 (8)

(Caterina x Mrs. Darwin)

Bicolor, blend. (m). Sturtevant, 1918

Brief. S. purplish vinaceous with a yellow undertone; F. ageratum violet washed with pink; styles a pink-buff; stalk long and low branched; growth moderate to vigorous; 42 in.

Details. Foliage lax, light green slightly tinged at base; S. arched; F. drooping.

Remarks. F. C. C. M. H. S., 1916. A distinctly pink-toned blend.

MME. CHOBAUT 8.5 (4)

Plicata, blend. (1). Denis, 1916

Brief. Pale chalcedony yellow changing to, and the falls faintly veined pale brownish vinaceous, the Prussian red reticulations on the haft conspicuous; styles deep colonial buff; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. Clover scented; F. flaring; beard yellow, dull brown tipt.

Remarks. The red veining on pale yellow green ground forms an unusually clean, sharp contrast.

MOA 9.0 (3)

Bicolor, R-V. (d). Bliss. 1919

Brief. Large, S. domed, Lobelia violet, F. straight-hanging, velvety prune purple; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous; 42 in.

Details. Beard; yellow-orange; very broad haft reticulations brown purple on yellowish white.

Remarks. Heavy in foliage, stalk, and flower.

MONSIGNOR 8.4 (23)

Bicolor, RV. (d). Vilmorin, 1907

Brief. S. conic; F. drooping, mauve heavily veined and centered velvety Cotinga purple; stalk short and high branched; crowded; growth rampant; 30 in.

Details. Beard bluish, yellow-brown tipt.

Remarks. Records from three sources indicate variations of three hues and three tones. The falls are always bordered but the velvety area varies greatly with atmospheric conditions from a solid center, to a weak wash of color.

MONTEZUMA 8.3 (12)

Plicata, O-YY. blend. (m). Farr, 1909

Brief. S. empire yellow dotted reddish brown; F. white streaked amber yellow and veined velvety liver brown; styles primuline yellow; growth moderate; to 30 in.

Details. Haft white; beard yellow-orange.

MORWELL 8.2 (6)

Bliss, 1917

Bicolor, V. (1).

Brief. S. light lavender violet; F. bluish violet; stalk low and widely branched; growth moderate; 3 ft.

Details. S. overlapping; beard white, yellow tipt; haft white finely reticulated light brown.

Remarks. A. M. R. H. S. Altho distinct when known, the varieties of this type can hardly be identified from a description.

MOUNT PENN 8.2 (13)

Farr, 1909

Bicolor, V-R. blend. (m).

Brief. S. rose purple; F. reflexed, magenta; beard conspicuous, orange; growth moderate; to 30 in.

Details. Haft yellowish, reticulated brownish.

MRS. ALAN GRAY 7.6 (22)

(cengialti x Queen of May)

Foster, 1909

Self, R-RV. (m).

Brief. S. argyle purple; F. bishop's purple; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous; 30 in.

Details. Apt to bloom early and again in late summer; spathes light grayish brown.

MRS. HORACE DARWIN 6.8 (22)

Foster, 1903

Self, W.

Brief. White of a bluish cast; stalk well-branched; growth vigorous; 2 ft.

Details. A compact, rounded bloom; fragrant; haft finely reticulated Mathew's purple.

Remarks. Rating too low; variety of no value as a parent.

NANCY ORNE 8.2 (5)

Sturtevant, 1921

Bicolor, RR-V blend. (m).

Brief. S. purplish lilac; F. argyle purple; styles buff tinted; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous; 40 in.

Details Foliage stiff, deeply tinged at base; S. domed; F. rounded over.

Remarks. Similar to but with more pink than Mme. Cheri.

NEPTUNE 8.1 (8)

Yeld, 1916

Bicolor, V. (m).

Brief. Large, S. light dull bluish violet; F. pleroma violet; stalk low and well-branched; growth vigorous; over 4 ft.

Details. S. overlapping; F. drooping; haft pale lavender white reticulated walnut brown; beard bluish white, orange tipt.

Remarks. A. M. R. H. S. Close to Halo and Lord of June.

NIMBUS

(Trojana x Maori King)

Shull, 1922

Bicolor, V-RV. blend. (d).

Brief. Large; S. light lobelia violet with a thread edge; F. velvety cotinga purple; stalk low and widely branched; growth rampant; 44 in.

Details. S. arched; F. drooping; beard yellow; color richly sombre.

NINE WELLS 8.0 (15)

Foster, 1909

Bicolor, VR-V. (d).

Brief. S. light lavender violet heavily dotted at base; F. velvety pansy violet with a narrow lighter border, flaring; stalk stout, angular; growth vigorous; 40 in.

Details. Foliage purple tinged; beard, bluish, orange tipt; haft white.

Remarks.

ONNORIS 8.2 (3)

Plicata, O-YY. blend. (1). Sturtevant, 1920

Brief. S. cupped, pale massicot yellow dusted with lavender; F. similar faintly penciled maroon; growth vigorous; to 3 ft.

Details. Spathes, red edged; beard white, tinged blue at tip; styles mustard yellow.

PARC DE NEUILLY 8.1 (19)

Self, VR-V. (m). Verdier, 1910

Brief. Pleroma violet; beard bluish, orange tipt; growth rampant; to 30 in.

Details. S. arching, ruffled; F. drooping.

PRINCESS BEATRICE 9.5 (9)

Self, VR-V. (1). ?

Brief. Exceptional substance and satiny texture; between light and lavender violet; S. cupped; F. flaring; stalk high branched; growth moderate to vigorous; 40 in.

Details. A short, compact flower; S. notched; F. often with a curious pucker at the edge.

Remarks. In England pallida Dalmatica and Princess Beatrice are the same. In America they are much confused with óther pallidas. The substance, the carriage of the falls, and the occasional curious pucker are distinctive.

PROSPER LAUGIER 8.3 (23)

Bicolor, R. blend. (d). Verdier, 1914

Brief. S. open, an iridescent sorghum brown; F. incurved, velvety bordeaux to Indian purple; styles yellowed; stalk short and high branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. Foliage glaucous green; beard white, yellow tipt.

Remarks. A. M. R. H. S., 1916.

QUAKER LADY 8.4 (22)

Bicolor, RV., blend. (m). Farr, 1909

Brief. S. ageratum violet; F. the same overlaid with olive buff; haft lemon yellow; beard orange; stalk well-branched; growth vigorous; 27 in.

Details. Foliage tinged at base; S. cupped; F. drooping.

QUEEN CATERINA 9.0 (14)

Self, VR-V. (1). Sturtevant, 1917

Brief. Large, pale lavender violet; S. domed; F. rounded drooping; styles yellowish white with lavender keel; stalk low and widely branched; growth vigorous; over 3 ft.

Details. Smooth iridescent surface; haft white veined Antique brown.

Remarks. F. C. C. M. H. S. 1915. Type of Morwell, etc.

REVERIE 8.7 (3)

Bicolor, O-YY and V-RR blend. Sturtevant, 1920

Brief. S. colonial buff flushed Hays lilac; F. deep hellebore red; stalk low, well, and widely branched; growth vigorous; over 3 ft.

Details. Exceptional substance; S. cupped; F. rounded; beard white to yellow.

Remarks. F. C. C. M. H. S. 1917

RHEIN NIXE 8.4 (22)

Bicolor, W and R-V. G. &. K. 1910

Brief. S. white; F. pansy violet bordered bluish white; stalk short and high branched; growth rampant; 3 ft.

Details. Foliage tinged at base; slender; S. cupped; F. flaring to drooping; haft reticulations olive.
Remarks. A. M. R. H. S. 1915.

RODNEY 8.3 (5)

(Mme. Chereau x pallida Dalmatica)

Self, V. (d) Bliss, 1919
Brief. Dauphins violet; haft reticulated dusky purple; floriferous; growth vigorous; 39 in.
Details. S. domed; F. drooping, satiny.
Remarks. Similar to but a shade lighter than Benbow.

ROMEO 8.0 (7)

Bicolor, Y and RR-V. Millet, 1912
Brief. Fair size; S. an uneven citron yellow; F. center lilac, sides velvety Rood's violet; widely branched; growth moderate; to 30 in.
Details. Foliage tinged at base; beard orange; haft yellow and white reticulated maroon.
Remarks. Rather striking, the marking of the falls unique.

ROSE MADDER 8.5 (3)

(Hector x Shelford Chieftain) x self)

Bicolor VR. (d) Sturtevant, 1920
Brief. S. argyle purple; F. velvety dahlia purple; stalk widely branched; growth vigorous; 40 in.
Details. Very fragrant; S. with dark thread margin; F. flaring to drooping; beard orange; styles light yellow.
Remarks. H. M. M. H. S.

SARPEDON 8.0 (10)

Bicolor, V. (m) Yeld, 1914
Brief. S. floppy, soft bluish violet; F. straight-hanging; hyacinth violet; stalk flexuous; growth vigorous; 3 ft.
Details. A long flower; beard white yellow tipt; haft white reticulated sorghum brown.
Remarks. One of a number of trojana hybrids.

SHEKINAH 8.8 (14)

Self, Y. (1) Sturtevant, 1918
Brief. Pinard shading to empire yellow thru center; high but widely branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.
Details. S. with tips adpressed, slightly fluted; F. drooping with flaring tips, waved; beard yellow-orange; pollen lemon.
Remarks. Silver Medal, M. H. S. 1916.

SHERBERT 8.1 (11)

(Caterina x Mrs. G. Darwin)

Bicolor, Y-O and VR blend. (m) Sturtevant, 1918
Brief. S. ecru drab to purplish vinaceous; F. dahlia purple shading lighter at edges; stalk, low, well, and widely branched; growth vigorous; 4 ft.
Details. Foliage and spathes tinged red; stalk often flexuous; haft white with reddish reticulations; styles all yellow.

SOUVENIR DE MME. GAUDICHAU 9.3 (18)

(Fries Morel x pallida Dalmatica)

Bicolor, V. (d) Millet, 1914
Brief. Large, S. overlapping, Bradley's violet; F. drooping, brilliant, velvety blackish purple; beard bluish, yellow tipt; stalk high and widely branched; growth rampant; over 3 ft.

Details. Exceptional substance; haft, lilac-white with blurred purplish brown reticulations.
Remarks. Apparently of germanica parentage and a bit early to flower.

STAMBOUL 8.1 (12)

Bicolor. V. (m). ? 1916
Brief. S. cupped, light wistaria violet; F. reflexed, Bradley's violet; stalk widely and low branched; growth moderate; over 3 ft.
Details. Fragrant; haft bluish white reticulated citrine; pollen cream.
Remarks. Another cypriana hybrid of variable growth in certain climates.

STANLEY H. WHITE 8.3 (4)

Self, Y, veined. (m) Sturtevant, 1919
Brief. Empire yellow the falls sparsely veined aster purple; stalk high but very widely branched; growth moderate; over 3 ft.
Details. Foliage narrow; stalk rarely flexuous; S. domed; F. flaring; beard yellow-orange.
Remarks. F. C. C. M. H. S.

SUSAN BLISS

Self, VR. (1). Bliss, 1922
Brief. Lilac to mallow pink, S. revolute; F. flaring; stalk low branched; growth rampant; 39 in.
Details. Beard yellow tipt; haft reticulated light mallow purple to beard.
Remarks.

SWAZI

(————x Dominion)

Bicolor V. (d). Bliss, 1922
Brief. S. dull bluish violet; F. velvety blackish violet; stalk low,, well, and widely branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.
Details. S. arched; F. flaring to drooping, waved; beard broad slightly orange tipt.
Remarks.

TAJ MAHAL 8.3 (3)

(Anne Leslie x Archeveque)

Self, W. Sturtevant, 1921
Brief. White with indistinct lavender to brown veining on the haft; stalk low and well-branched; growth rampant; over 3 ft.
Details. S. arching; F. flaring to drooping; beard white, yellow at base; pollen cream.
Remarks.

TROJANA 8.1 (13)

Bicolor, VR-V. (m). Col. by Kerner
Brief. S. overlapping, light lavender violet; F. drooping to straight-hanging, amethyst violet veined darker; stalk low and widely branched; growth moderate; over 3 ft.
Details. Foliage scant after blooming; stalk erect, angular; beard bluish; haft white reticulated yellow-brown.
Remarks. A. M. R. H. S. Confused with mesopotamica and cypriana (which see) in the American trade. Kharput and other germanicas may also have been sent out under this name.

TITAN

(x Dominion)

Bicolor, VR-V. (m). Bliss 1919

Brief. Large; S. light violet blue*; F. velvety pleroma purple; low and well-branched; growth vigorous; 3 ft.

Details. S. conic; F. horizontal to flaring; substance exceptional; haft conspicuously reticulated purple on white.

Remarks. *Repertoire des Couleurs.

TYRIAN

(Anne Leslie x Archeveque)

Bicolor, R-RV. (d). Sturtevant, 1922

Brief. S. Mathew's purple; F. velvety cotinga purple; stalk high and widely branched; growth vigorous; 32 in.

Details. F. flaring; spathes light ochre; beard brown tipt; pollen cream; color bright.

VALKYRIE

(Monsignor x)

Bicolor, V-RR. blend. (dd). Sturtevant 1919

Brief. Large, S. light drab shading down to olive lake; F. dark maroon purple, velvety, almost black; stalk high and short branched, not crowded; growth moderate but strong; over 30 in.

Details. Exceptional substance; fragrant; styles yellow; beard brown tipt.

VIRGINIA MOORE 8.1 (10)

Her Majesty x Honorabile) x Honorabile

Self, O-YY. (m). Shull, 1920

Brief. Lemon chrome; very free-flowering; S. cupped, ruffled; F. drooping; growth rampant; 34 in.

Details. Faint veins occasionally present on falls; beard orange.

Remarks. H. M. A. I. S., 1920.

WHITE KNIGHT 8.3 (17)

Self, W. Saunders, 1916

Brief. Purest white; S. doomed; F. reflexed, rounded; stalk, high, short, but well-branched; growth vigorous; to 30 in.

Details. A compact, rounded flower; haft very finely reticulated pinkish.

WILD ROSE

Self, RV-R. (1). Sturtevant, 1921

Brief. Pale amaranth pink; beard white; reticulation at haft apricot orange; growth moderate; 30 in.

Details. Foliage tends to twist; texture very smooth, satiny; pollen lemon white.

W. J. FRYER 8.4 (7)

Bicolor, O-YY. and VR. (d). Fryer, 1917

Brief. S. olive ochre; F. velvety blackish red-purple with narrow yellow border; stalk low and fastigiate branched; growth vigorous; over 30 in.

Details. S. cupped, ruffled; F. horizontal, waved; haft yellow; beard

List of Varieties Described

Afterglow.
Alcazar.
Ambigu.
Anna Farr.
Anne Leslie.
Archeveque.
Azure.
Avalon.

Benbow.
Black Prince.
B. Y. Morrison.

Caterina.
Canopus.
Cardinal.
Chlorinda.
Citronella.
Col. Candelot.
Corrida.
Cretonne.
Crusader.
Cygnet.
Cypriana.

Dalila.
Delicatissima.
Dimity.
Dominion.
Dora Longdon.
Dream.
Du Guesclin.
Duke of Bedford.
Dusk.

Edouard Michel.

Fairy.
Flavescens.
Florentina.

Halo.
Harriet Presby.

Isoline.
Ivanhoe.

Jacquesiana.
Joya.
Juniata.

Kashmir White.
Kestrel.

Lady Foster.
La Neige.
Lent A. Williamson.
Leverrier.
Lohengrin.
Lord of June.

Ma Mie.
Mercedes.
Merlin.
Mlle. Schwartz.
Mme. Chereau.
Mme. Cheri.
Mme. Chobaut.
Moa.
Monsignor.
Montezuma.
Morning Splendour.
Morwell.
Mother of Pearl.
Mount Penn.
Mrs. Alan Gray.
Mrs. Horace Darwin

Nancy Orne.
Neptune.
Nimbus.
Nine Wells.

Onnoris.

Parc de Neuilly.
Princess Beatrice.

Quaker Lady.
Queen Caterina.

Reverie.
Rhein Nixe.
Rodney.
Romeo.
Rose Madder.

Sarpedon.
Shekinah.
Sherbert.
Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau.
Stamboul.
Stanley H. White.
Susan Bliss.
Swazi.

Taj Mahal.
Titan.
Tojana.
Trojana.

Valkyrie.
Virginia Moore.

White Knight.
Wild Rose.
W. J. Fryer.

An Acknowledgement

Upon consideration of our income and expenditures in 1921, the publication of two bulletins in 1922 seemed impossible and in consequence an appeal for contributions was made to all members in 1922. This brought a generous response and an amount of over $400.00 was added to our income. It has not only made this bulletin a possibility but will probably permit of additional publication in 1923. In part it was given us definitely for publication, but in a large part its use was for the general work of the Society. As in either case the contributors may be said to share personally in the publication of this and the succeeding bulle-

tins I take pleasure in acknowledging their kindness both here and again in January.

The following contributions to the amount of $266.50 were received before April 15, 1922.

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